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Westminster, April 19.

THIS Day His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in His Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinson, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

An Act to continue and amend two Acts made in the Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth Years of His late Majesty's Reign for encouraging the making of Indico in the British Plantations in America, and for extending the Provisions of an Act of the Thirtieth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, with Respect to bringing Prize Goods into this Kingdom to Spanish Prize Goods taken since the late Declaration of War with Spain.

An Act for further Improvement of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs, and for the Encouragement of Officers making Seizures, and for the Prevention of the clandestine Running of Goods into any Part of His Majesty's Dominions.

An Act for explaining, amending and rendering more effectual an Act, made in the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Seventh, intituled, "Silk "Works."

An Act to prevent fraudulent and occasional Votes in the Elections of Knights of the Shire, and of Members for Cities and Towns, which are Counties of themselves, so far as relates to the Right of Voting by Virtue of an Annuity or Rent-charge.

An Act for permitting the Importation from Ireland of Stale and Dirty Butter, not fit for eating, commonly called Grease Butter.

An Act to explain, amend and render more effectual an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for paving, cleansing and lighting the Squares, Streets and Lanes within the City and Liberty of Westminster, the Parish of Saint Giles in the Fields, Saint George the Martyr, Saint George, Bloomsbury, that Part of the Parish of Saint Andrew's, Holbourn, which lies in the County of Middlesex, the several Liberties of the Rolls and Savoy, and that Part of the Dutchy of Lancaster, which lies in the County of Middlesex, and for preventing Annoyances therein, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for maintaining, regulating, and employing the Poor within the Parish of St. Mary Whitechapel in the County of Middlesex, for cleansing and lighting the Squares, Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Yards, and other open Passages and Places, and regulating and keeping a Nightly Watch within such Parts of the said Parish as are not within the Liberties of the Tower of London or City of London, and to enable the Parishioners to raise Money to defray the Expences of repairing the said Parish Church.

An Act for the better and more easy rebuilding of the Town of Wareham in the County of Dorset, and for determining Differences touching Houses and Buildings burnt down or demolished by reason of the late dreadful Fire there, and for preventing future Danger by Fire.

An Act for lighting the Streets, and other Places, and maintaining a regular and nightly Watch within the Town, and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and for regulating the Hackney Coachmen and Chairmen, Carmen, Porters and Watermen within the same.

An Act for the better Paving of the Streets, and for preventing Nusances and other Annoyances in the Town of Gosport in the County of Southampton.

An Act for continuing and enlarging the Term and Powers of an Act made in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, for repairing and widening the Road from the Town of Derby to the Town of Newcastle under Lyne in the County of Stafford, and for repairing and widening the Road from Cliffebank to Snape Marsh in the Village of Shelton in the County of Stafford.

An Act for repairing and widening the Road leading from the Town of Stafford to Sandon in the County of Stafford, and several other Roads in the Counties of Salop and Stafford.

An Act to continue the Term and enlarge the Powers of two Acts of Parliament for repairing the Highways from Whitechapel-Church in the County of Middlesex to Woodford in the County of Essex, and for enlightening and watching part of the said Highway from Whitechapel Church to Stratford, and for repairing the Road through the Parishes of Chigwell and Lambourn in the County of Essex.

And to Six Private Bills.

After which, His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Session of Parliament without expressing My Thanks for the signal Zeal and Dispatch which you have manifested in your Proceedings, and which make it unnecessary for Me to continue it any longer.

I informed you at your first Meeting that Preliminary Articles were signed by My Minister and Those of France and Spain; I ordered Them to be laid before you, and the Satisfaction which I felt at the approaching Re-establishment of Peace upon Conditions so honorable to My Crown and so beneficial to My People, was highly encreased by My receiving from both Houses of Parliament the strongest and most grateful Expressions of their entire Approbation. These Articles have been established and even rendered still more advantageous to My Subjects by the Definitive Treaty, and My Expectations have been

been fully anſwered by the happy Effects, which the ſeveral Allies of My Crown have derived from this ſalutary Meaſure. The Powers at War with My good Brother the King of Pruſſia have been induced to agree to ſuch Terms of Accommodation, as that great Prince has approved, and the Succeſs, which has attended My Negotiation, has neceſſarily and immediately diffuſed the Bleſſings of Peace through every Part of Europe.

I acquainted you with My firm Reſolution to form My Government on a Plan of ſtrict Œconomy. The Reductions neceſſary for this Purpoſe ſhall be compleated with all poſſible Expedition; and although the Army maintained in theſe Kingdoms will be inferior in Number to that uſually kept up in former Times of Peace yet I truſt that the Force propoſed, with the Eſtabliſhment of the National Militia, (whoſe Services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend,) will prove a ſufficient Security for the future.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ſeen with the higheſt Concern the great Anticipations of the Revenue and the heavy Debts unprovided for during the late War, which have reduced you to the unhappy Neceſſity of impoſing further Burthens upon My People. Under theſe Circumſtances, it is My earneſt Wiſh to contribute by every Means to their Relief. The utmoſt Frugality ſhall be obſerved in the Diſpoſition of the Supplies which you have granted; and when the Accounts of the Money ariſing from the Sale of ſuch Prizes as are veſted in the Crown ſhall be cloſed, it is My Intention to direct that the Produce ſhall be applied to the Publick Service.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The Extenſion of the Commerce of My Subjects; the Improvement of the Advantages, we have obtained; and the Increaſe of the Publick Revenue, are the proper Works of Peace. To theſe important and neceſſary Objects, My Attention ſhall be directed. I depend upon your conſtant Care to promote in your ſeveral Counties that Spirit of Concord and that Obedience to Law, which is eſſential to good Order, and to the Happineſs of My faithful Subjects. It is your Part to diſcourage every Attempt of a contrary Tendency; It ſhall be Mine firmly to maintain the Honour of My Crown, and to protect the Rights of My People.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majeſty's Command, ſaid;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the Twenty-third Day of June next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the Twenty-third Day of June next.

Whitehall, April 19.

A Journal of the Proceedings of His Majeſty's Forces on the Expedition againſt Manila.

THE Troops allotted for this Enterprize were the 79th Regiment, and a Company of the Royal Artillery. The Auxiliaries, furniſhed by the Gentlemen at Madraſs, conſiſted of Thirty of their Artillery, 600 Seapoys, a Company of Caffrees, one of Topazes, and one of Pioneers; to which they added the precarious Aſſiſtance of Two Companies of Frenchmen, enliſted in their Service, with ſome Hundreds of Unarmed Laſcars for the Uſe of the Engineers and Park of Artillery. As a Compenſation for this feeble Supply of Men, they favoured us with ſome very good Officers in every Branch of the Service. Rear Admiral Corniſh reinforced our little Army with a fine Battalion of 550 Seamen and 270 good Marines, ſo that the whole Force for the Land Operations amounted to 2300 Men, who, with the neceſſary Stores, were embarked on Board of His Majeſty's Squadron, and Two India Ships employed as Tranſports, with an Activity and Diſpatch that did great Honor to all concerned in thoſe Arrangements. The Preparations were begun, compleated, and ſhipped in Three Weeks, through a raging and perpetual Surf, by which ſome Lives were loſt.

As Major General Lawrence was of Opinion, that the Settlements would be in Danger if more Forces were drawn from the Coaſt, the Two Battalions of the Company's Troops, all the Cavalry, 6000 Seapoys, with the Part of Colonel Monſon's, and the Highlanders, then at Madraſs, were left for their Security. The Medway, York, and Chatham, that were hourly expected, had Orders left for them to remain for the Protection of the Trade. We ſailed with the Admiral's Diviſion, the 1ſt of Auguſt. The Seahorſe, Capt. Grant, was previouſly diſpatched through the Streights of Malacca to the Entrance of the China Sea, to ſtop all Veſſels that might be bound to Manila, or ſent from any of our neighbouring Settlements to give the Spaniards Notice of the Deſign. Commodore Tyddyman, with the Firſt Diviſion of the Fleet and Troops under Colonel Monſon, ſailed two Days before us, that our Watering might be more ſpeedily compleated at Malacca, where we arrived the 19th of Auguſt. We there bought up a large Quantity of Rattans to make Gabions, a good Number of which was finiſhed on Board the ſeveral Ships. The 27th we ſailed for our Second Rendezvous off the Iſland of Timon. The neceſſary Signals and Inſtructions were then given for Landing on the Coaſt of Luconia.

On the 23d of September we anchored in Manila Bay, and ſoon found, that our Viſit was unexpected; the Spaniards unprepared. To increaſe as much as poſſible the viſible Confuſion and Conſternation of the Enemy, we determined to loſe no Time in the Attack of the Port of Cavite that was at firſt intended, but proceed directly to the grand Object, judging that our Conqueſt there would of Courſe occaſion and draw after it the Fall of Cavite. On the Morning of the 24th, we ſent an ineffectual Summons to the Town, and, with the Admiral and other principal Officers, examined the Coaſt, in order to fix upon a proper Spot for Landing the Troops, Artillery, and Stores. We found a moſt convenient Place about two Miles to the South of Manila. Accordingly, all the Boats were immediately prepared by the proper Signals; and three Frigates, the Argo, Capt. King; Seahorſe, Capt. Grant; and Seaford, Capt. Peighin, were ſent in very near the Shore to cover the Deſcent. The 79th Regiment, the Marines, a Detachment of Artillery, with three Field Pieces, and one Howitzer, fixed in the Long Boats, aſſembled in three Diviſions under their Sterns; the Left commanded by Colonel Monſon, Quarter Maſter General; the Center by me, with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, the Adjutant General; the Right by Major More, the eldeſt Field Officer. As we had determined to land near a Church and Village called Malata that was oppoſite our Left, the other two Diviſions, which had been ſeparated only to amuſe and diſtract the Attention of the Enemy, were ordered to join that as ſoon as poſſible. About Six in the Evening we puſhed, with an even Front, for the Shore, under the prudent and ſkilful Management of the Captains Parker of the Grafton, Kempenfelt the Admiral's Captain, and Brereton of the Falmouth, who had the Direction of the Boats. The Frigates kept up a briſk Fire to the Right and Left of us, to protect our Flanks

Flanks, and diſperſe the Enemy, who were begining to aſſemble in great Numbers both Horſe and Foot, to oppoſe our Deſcent. This Cannonade had the deſired Effect. They retired, and left us a clear Coaſt; but a violent Surf aroſe, many Boats were daſhed to Pieces, our Arms and Ammunition much damaged; providentially no Lives were loſt. We formed upon the Beach, marched, and took Poſſeſſion of the Malata, fixed our Out-Poſts, and paſſed the whole Night under Arms. The Spaniards were employed in burning Part of their Suburbs.

The 25th we ſeized a Fort which the Spaniards had abandoned, named the Polveriſta, that proved a moſt excellent Place of Arms for covering the Landing of our Stores, and ſecuring our Communication with the Squadron. Colonel Monſon, who was detached with 200 Men to view the Roads and Approaches to Manila, occupied the Hermita Church, large and commodious, about 900 Yards from the City. We made the Prieſt's Houſe the Head Quarters; ſent Orders to Major More to march up with the 79th Regiment to ſecure and maintain this Poſt, which was of the utmoſt Conſequence, both from its Strength and the great Cover it afforded us from the Rains that had deluged the Country, and made it impoſſible to encamp; for we too ſoon found, that the Monſoon had broke upon us. The Surf continued dangerous; the Rains increaſed; the Landing of our Artillery, and Stores, became very hazardous; our remaining Troops were put on Shore with much Peril, and ſome Loſs; Lieutenant Hardwick was drowned: But the Courage and Activity of the Seamen ſurmounted all Obſtacles; they got on Shore Part of the Seapoys, ſome Proviſions, and ſuch Stores as were firſt wanted, and by Signals demanded from the Squadron; the Officers of which were indefatigable in giving us all poſſible Aſſiſtance; and Captain Jocelyn, who was entruſted with the Care of the Diſembarkation, did every Thing that could be wiſhed or expected from a diligent good Officer. We left the Marines at our firſt Poſt, the Malata, to be near the Polveriſta, preſerve our Communication, and guard our Stores and Park of Artillery. The Men, from the good Conduct and Example of their Officers, behaved very well, and were of great Uſe upon all Occaſions. As the Rains had forced us to ſeek the Protection of the Houſes that were under the Fire of the Baſtions, the Spaniards cannonaded our Quarters, which were much nearer the Walls than the uſual Rules of War preſcribe. They attempted likewiſe to burn more of their Suburbs, but were prevented by the great Activity and good Conduct of Captain Fletcher, Major of Brigade; and Captains Stevenſon and Cotsford, the Engineers; who having advanced under Cover of the Houſes to St. Jago's Church, near the Sea, and within 300 Yards of the Town, reported its Importance ſo ſenſibly, that we poſted a Body of Men there, notwithſtanding its Contiguity to their Baſtions. The Enemy ſoon fired upon us, but not with Perſeverance or Effect enough to diſlodge us. We had ſome few Men killed and wounded.

26th. The Admiral ſent on Shore the Battalion of Seamen under the Command of the Captains Collins of the Weymouth, Pitchford of the America, and George Ourry from the Panther. They were cantoned between the 79th Regiment and the Marines. The reſt of the Company's Troops of all Sorts were likewiſe landed, and put under Cover. The Spaniards advanced out of the Garriſon, under the Command of the Chevalier Fayett, with 400 Men, and 2 Field Pieces; and from a Church, about 200 Yards to the Right of that we Yeſterday took Poſſeſſion of, near the Sea, begun a Cannonade upon the Right Flank of our Poſt. Some Seapoys, under Enſign Carty, who behaved very well, were firſt ſent to ſkirmiſh with them, ſupported by three Picquets of the 79th Regiment, and 100 Seamen, all under the Command of Colonel Monſon, who ſoon drove the Enemy back into the Town. In their precipitate Flight, one of the Field Pieces was left upon the Glacis.

The ſuperior Skill and Bravery of our People were ſo evident from this Affair, that it occaſioned a ſecond Summons to the Governor, but to no Pupoſe; the Anſwer was much more ſpirited than their Conduct had been. Colonel Monſon had Orders to keep Poſſeſſion of this ſecond Church, (if he found it tenable) for as we had not Men enough, or dry Ground to make regular Approaches, we were forced into theſe Meaſures, raſh as they ſeem, and contrary to all Rules of our Profeſſion, by our critical Situation. From the Top of this Poſt, which we called N° 2, we had a perfect View of the Enemies Works. The Front, we were obliged to attack, was defended by the Baſtions of St. Diego and St. Andrew, with Orillons and retired Flanks; a Ravelin which covered the Royal Gate, a wet Ditch, Covered Way, and Glacis. The Baſtions were in excellent Order, lined with a great Number of fine Braſs Cannon; but their Ravelin was not armed, the Covered Way out of Repair, the Glacis by much too low, and the Ditch was not produced round the Capital of the Baſtion of St. Diego, which determined us to attack it, and make our Diſpoſitions accordingly. The Negligence and Omiſſion of the Enemy to poſt Centries in the Covered Way, gave us an Opportunity of ſounding the Ditch; which perilous Enterprize was effected by a ſmall Party of the 79th Regiment, under Capt. Fletcher, who begged Leave to undertake it: The Spaniards fired from their Baſtion, and killed or wounded three of our People: The Depth of the Water was only five Feet, the Breadth about 30 Yards. As the great Extent of this populous City made it impoſſible to inveſt it with our Handful of Men, two Sides were conſtantly open to the Spaniards to introduce Supplies of Men and Proviſions, and carry out their Effects. They availed themſelves of our Weakneſs. Their own Garriſon of 800 Men of the Royal Regiment, under the Command of the Marquis of Villa Mediana, Brigadier General, was augmented by a Body of 10000 Indians from the Province of Pampanga, a fierce and barbarous People. Theſe Diſadvantages were not to be remedied, as we could not take Poſſeſſion of Minondo, Tondo, and La Vera Cruz, the Poſts which commanded the River, and Communication with the Country. The Inundations had ſecured their Parian Suburb; but no Difficulties could check the Ardor of the Troops, who laboured inceſſantly in making Faſcines and Gabions, and preparing every Thing for the Conſtruction and Opening of our Batteries. One for ſmall Shells was completed this Night, and played upon the Baſtion of St. Diego. Its Poſition was behind the Church, neareſt the Sea, called N° 1. The Officers of the Artillery and Engineers exerted themſelves in a Manner, that nothing but their Zeal for the publick Service could have inſpired.

27th. The Governor ſent out a Flag of Truce, to apologize for ſome Barbarities committed by the Savages lately mentioned, who had murdered ſome ſtragling Seamen; and to requeſt, that a Nephew of his, taken in the Bay, might be ſent on Shore. This Gentleman had been diſpatched from the Philippina Galeon juſt arrived on the Coaſt from Acapulco, with the firſt Advices of the War. Hoſtilities ceaſed till Eleven at Night, when we recommenced our Fire from the Mortars, increaſed them to four, and placed a 6 Pounder on our Left Flank, as a further Security for our Poſt at St. Jago's Church.

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As the Capture of the Galleon, and her Treaſure, might be well eſteemed a National Object, Mr. Corniſh propoſed ſending the Panther and Argo from the Squadron to intercept her, which was conſented to; and the Officers of the Navy very generouſly agreed to our ſharing any Prizes that might be taken in this Cruize, as we had before conſented to their ſharing with us in any Booty that might be taken at Land; and the Diſtribution to be made according to the Rules His Majeſty has fixed for the Sea Service. The Admiral likewiſe ſent on Shore eight 24 Pounders Ship Guns, and two 18 Pounders, for our battering Train; as, to ſave Time, we brought only the Land Carriages and Platforms from Madraſs.

28th. The Governor's Nephew was landed. My Secretary, Lieut. Fryar, was ordered to conduct him into the Town with a Flag of Truce. In the mean Time, a large Party of the Garriſon, intermixed with Indians, ſallied out to attack our ſecond Poſt N° 2, by which Lieutenant Fryar was advancing to the Ravelin Gate. The Barbarians, without reſpecting his Character, inhumanly murdered him, mangling his Body in a Manner too ſhocking to mention. In their Fury they mortally wounded the other Gentleman who had endeavoured to ſave Mr. Fryar. Our Party received their Onſet with much Firmneſs and Bravery, and repulſed them with ſome Loſs on their Side. As it was evident that the Indians alone were guilty of this horrid Piece of Barbarity, our Soldiers ſhewed them no Mercy.

29th. The Admiral, at my Requeſt, ordered the Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddyman, and the Falmouth, Captain Brereton, to place themſelves as near the Town as the Depth of Water would permit, and ſecond our Operations by enfilading the Front we intended to attack; but the Shallows kept them at too great a Diſtance to anſwer the Purpoſe effectually, though their Shot ſtruck much Confuſion and Terror into the Inhabitants. We continued our Bombardment Day and Night.

30th. The Engineers traced out Admiral Corniſh's Battery for eight 24 Pounders, on the Left of St. Jago's Church; but the Violence of the Rains retarded our Progreſs; and the Abſence of two Ships, that had on board a conſiderable Quantity of Faſcines, and many of our working and intrenching Tools, put us to ſome Inconveniencies. The Admiral's Goodneſs ſupplied theſe Defects: All the Smiths and Carpenters in the Fleet were employed in making thoſe Inſtruments; and, by their Induſtry and Diſpatch, we were enabled to proceed. The Elizabeth and Falmouth perſevered in their Cannonade upon the Town, which was returned from the Enemy's Sea Line without any Effect.

October 1ſt and 2d. The Weather grew ſo very tempeſtuous, that the whole Squadron was in Danger, and all Communication with it entirely cut off. The Violence of the Storm forced the South Sea Caſtle Storeſhip (which was lately arrived) from her Anchors, and drove her on Shore: Even in this Situation the Ship was of great Uſe. Captain Sherwood enfiladed the whole Sea Beach to the Southward, and kept in Awe a large Body of Indians, who menaced the Polveriſta, and our Magazines at the Malata. Notwithſtanding the Deluge of Rain which accompanied the Wind, by the Perſeverance of the Troops and Seamen, we compleated the Battery for the 24 Pounders, raiſed a Mortar Battery for the heavy Shells of 10 and 13 Inches, made a good Parallel and Communication from the Church to the Gun Battery, and eſtabliſhed a ſpacious Place of Arms on the Left of it, near the Sea. The Roaring of the Waves prevented the Enemy from hearing the Noiſe of our Workmen in the Night. They gave us no Interruption, but ſeemed to truſt entirely to the Elements. While the Governor (the Archbiſhop) gave out, that an Angel from the Lord was gone forth to deſtroy us like the Hoſt of Sennacherib. On the Afternoon of the 2d, the Seamen, with wonderful Activity, brought up and mounted all the Guns in the Battery, which we maſked.

3d. The Weather became moderate. At Day-light the Battery was opened againſt the left Face of the Baſtion of St. Diego, towards the Saliant Angle. One hundred Seamen were appointed to aſſiſt the Corps of Artillery in this Service. Our Cannon, by the moſt excellent Skill and Management of Major Barker, and the Officers under him, were ſerved with ſuch Juſtneſs, Quickneſs, and Dexterity, that the 12 Pieces on that Face of the Baſtion were ſilenced in a few Hours, and the Spaniards drove from them. We had but two Men killed. At Night we began a Battery for three Guns, on the Left of our Place of Arms, to ſilence thoſe that were in Barbet upon the Orillon of the Baſtion of St. Andrew, which annoyed our Flank. We maintained a briſk Fire of Grape and Muſketry all the Night, to prevent the Enemy from repairing their Embrazures and remounting the Cannon. The Mortars (now augmented to ſeven) were kept conſtantly playing upon the Gorge of the Baſtion, and the contiguous Defences.

4th. About three Hours before Day, 1000 of the Indians attacked the Cantonment of the Seamen. They were encouraged to this Attempt by the inceſſant Rains, in which they flattered themſelves our Fire-Arms would be uſeleſs. Their Approach was favoured by a great Number of thick Buſhes that grew upon the Side of a Rivulet, which they paſſed in the Night, and, by keeping cloſe, eluded the Vigilance of the Patroles. Upon the Alarm, Colonel Monſon and Captain Fletcher, with the Picquets, were diſpatched to the Aſſiſtance of the Seamen, who very ſenſibly kept firm in their Poſts, and were contented to repulſe them, till Day-break, when a freſh Picquet of the 79th Regiment appearing upon the Indians right Flank, they fled, were purſued and diſperſed with the Loſs of 300 men. Had their Skill or Weapons been equal to their Strength and Ferocity, it might have coſt us dear. Although armed chiefly with Bows, Arrows, and Lances, they advanced up to the very Muzzles of our Pieces, repeated their Aſſaults, and died like wild Beaſts, gnawing the Bayonets. This Attack coſt us ſome few Men, but we loſt a moſt excellent Sea-Officer, Captain Porter, Lieutenant of the Norfolk, ſincerely and juſtly lamented by us all. We had ſcarce finiſhed this Affair, when another Body of them, with Part of the Spaniſh Garriſon, again attacked the Church N°. 2, forced the Seapoys from their Poſt in it, neareſt the Town, took Poſſeſſion of the Top, from whence they killed and wounded ſeveral of our People, who were entirely expoſed to all their Weapons. Notwithſtanding this diſadvantageous Situation, the European Soldiers maintained their Poſt behind the Church with great Firmneſs and Patience, and at laſt diſlodged the Enemy with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Field-Pieces, and the good Conduct of Major Fell, Field-Officer of the Day, Captain Fletcher, and other brave Officers ſent to their Relief. The Spaniards left 70 dead behind them, in and about the Church. On our Side Captain Strahan, of the 79th Regiment, a very good Officer, was mortally wounded, and 40 private Men wounded or killed. This was the Enemy's laſt Effort: All their Indians, excepting 1800, diſcouraged by their Loſſes, returned Home. Our working Parties, and the Fire of our Batteries, which had been a little interrupted by theſe Attacks, recommenced with greater Spirit than ever. We found

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likewiſe the good Effects of giving the Enemy no Time to repair their Embrazures or Carriages in the Night. They opened only an inconſiderable Fire from three or four Embrazures in the Curtain, too oblique to have much Effect: Before Night thoſe Defences were ruined.

5th. Major Barker's Fire was ſo violent, that the Breach appeared practicable. Our Cannon from the three Gun Battery ſilenced thoſe of the Enemy on the Orillon of St. Andrew. We were in hopes that the Spaniards would be ſenſible of their Danger, and think of giving up the Town. But they were obſtinate without Bravery, or any generous Reſolution of defending the Breach. In the Evening, the Deſign of ſtorming the Place was communicated to the principal Officers of each Department only, and the neceſſary Preparations made.

6th. At Four o'Clock in the Morning we filed off from our Quarters, in ſmall Bodies, to give the leſs Suſpicion; and, by Degrees, aſſembled at St. Jago's Church, obſerving the utmoſt Silence, and concealing ourſelves in the Place of Arms, and the Parallel between the Church and the Battery. Major Barker kept up a briſk Fire upon the Works, and thoſe Places where the Enemy might be lodged or intrenched. Our Mortars were well applied for the ſame Purpoſe. At Day-break we diſcerned a large Body of the Spaniards formed on the Baſtion of St. Andrew, which gave us Reaſon to imagine they had got ſome Information of our Deſign, and intended to annoy us with their Muſquetry and Grape from the retired Flank of that Baſtion, where they had ſtill two Cannon placed; but upon the Exploſion of ſome Shells that fell among them, they went off. We took immediate Advantage of this, and by the Signal of a general Diſcharge of our Artillery and Mortars, ruſhed on to the Aſſault, under Cover of a thick Smoke that blew directly upon the Town. Sixty Volunteers of different Corps under Lieutenant Ruſſell of the 79th led the Way, ſupported by the Grenadiers of that Regiment. The Engineers, with the Pioneers, and other Workmen, to clear and enlarge the Breach, and make Lodgments, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould have been too ſtrongly intrenched in the Gorge of the Baſtion, followed: Colonel Monſon and Major More were at the Head of two Grand Diviſions of the 79th; the Battalion of Seamen advanced next, ſuſtained by the other two Diviſions of the 79th: The Company's Troops cloſed the Rear. They all mounted the Breach with amazing Spirit and Rapidity. The few Spaniards upon the Baſtion diſperſed ſo ſuddenly, that it was thought they depended upon their Mines. Captain Stevenſon had Orders to make a ſtrict Search to diſcover them; but our Precautions were needleſs. We met with little Reſiſtance, except at the Royal Gate, and from the Galleries of the lofty Houſes which ſurround the Grand Square. In the Guard Houſe over the Royal Gate, 100 of the Spaniards and Indians, who would not ſurrender, were put to the Sword. Three Hundred more, according to the Enemy's Account, were drowned in attempting to eſcape over the River, which was very deep and rapid. The Governor and principal Officers retired to the Citadel, and were glad to ſurrender as Priſoners at Diſcretion, as that Place was in no good Poſture of Defence. Capt. Dupont of the 79th, with 100 Men, took Poſſeſſion of it. The Marquis of Villa Mediana, with the Reſt of the Spaniſh Officers, were admitted as Priſoners of War on their Paroles of Honour; and to concilitate the Affections of the Natives, all the Indians who fell into our Hands were diſmiſſed in Safety. Our Joy, upon this fortunate Event, was greatly clouded by the Loſs of Major More, who was transfixed with an Arrow near the Royal Gate, and died immediately, univerſally lamented for his good Qualities. Captain Sleigh of the Grenadiers, and ſome other good Officers were wounded. We had about 30 private Men killed or wounded. In Conſequence of the Terms dictated to the Spaniards, the Port of Cavite and Citadel, with ſeveral large Ships, and a vaſt Quantity of Warlike and Naval Stores, were ſurrendered to us. Captain Champion with 100 Marines, and as many Seapoys, embarked on Board the Seahorſe to take Poſſeſſion of it. The Spaniſh Garriſon of 300 Men, on the Approach of our People, mutiny'd againſt their Officers, plundered ſome Houſes, and went off into the Country with their Arms.

As a ſmall Acknowledgment of the great Services which the whole Army had received from Captain Kempenfelt, the Admiral's Captain, I begged he would act at Cavite with a Commiſſion as Governor for His Majeſty, being well aſſured that no one could diſcharge that Truſt with more Conduct and Abilities.

Spaniſh Officers of Note, Priſoners of War.

Don Felix de Eguiluz, Lieutenant General of Artillery.

The Marquis of Villa Mediana, Brigadier General, and Colonel of the King's Regiment.

Don Miguel Valdes, Lieutenant Colonel, and Commandant of the Second Battalion of ditto.

Don Joſeph de Riarte, Lieutenant Colonel, and Governor of the Cavite.

Don Franciſco Rodriguez, Serjeant Major of ditto.

Don Manuel Fernandes Toribio, Commandant, and Serjeant Major of the Citadel of St. Jago.

Don Chriſtoval Ros, Serjeant Major of Manila.

Don Thomas de Caſtro, Chief Engineer, and Colonel of the King's Regiment.

14 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 12 Enſigns, 2 Adjutants, 1 Phyſician, 1 Surgeon, 11 Serjeants, 261 Rank and File.

Of the Marine. 4 Captains, 2 Enſigns.

Of the Artillery, 1 Captoin Commandant, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 1 Adjutant, 1 Commiſſary.

Of the Irregular Pampangos. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign.

2 Adjutants of the Cavite.

2 Adjutants of the Citadel of St. Jago.

4 Adjutants of the City of Manila.

1 Captain and Engineer of ditto.

Of the Cadet Company, ——— 5

The Governor General's Life Guard, — 8

Officers killed.

Of the 79th Regiment. Major More, Capt. Strahan, Lieut. Fryar.

Of the Battalion of Seamen. Capt. Porter, Lieutenant of the Norfolk; Mr. White, Surgeon's Mate of ditto.

Of the Company's Troops. Lieut. Hardwick, drowned.

Officers wounded.

Of the 79th Regiment. Capt. Sleigh of the Grenadiers, Lieut. Hazlewood, Lieut. Garnons, Enſign Hog.

Of the Battalion of Seamen. Mr. Neal, Midſhipman of the Lenox.

Of the Marines. Lieut. Spearing.

Artillery. 1 Private, killed. 1 Serjeant, 3 Private, wounded.

79th Regiment. 6 Private killed. 45 ditto wounded.

Seamen,

Seamen. 7 Private killed. 1 Serjeant, 18 Private, wounded.

Marines. 5 Private killed.

Company's Troops. 1 Serjeant, 2 Private, drowned. 1 Serjeant, 5 Private, wounded.

Seapoys. 8 killed. 31 wounded.

Total 1 Serjeant, 29 Private, killed.
3 Ditto, 102 Ditto, wounded.

William Draper.

A General Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town and Citadel of Manila.

			serviceable.	unserviceable.
Brass Ordnance,	24 Pounders,	—	4	0
	20 ditto,	— —	9	0
	18 ditto,	— —	29	7
	16 ditto,	— —	9	0
	9 ditto,	——	1	0
	8 ditto,	——	6	0
	6 ditto,	——	2	0
	5 ditto,	——	2	1
	4 ditto,	——	11	0
	3 ditto,	——	3	0
	Swivels,	——	160	0
	Chambers,	——	106	0
		Total	342	8

			serviceable.	unserviceable.
Iron Ordnance,	28 Pounders,	—	2	0
	24 ditto,	——	1	1
	18 ditto,	——	3	1
	14 ditto,	——	5	3
	12 ditto,	——	4	3
	8 ditto,	——	3	0
	6 ditto,	——	27	7
	5 ditto,	——	3	0
	4 ditto,	——	3	0
	3 ditto,	——	1	0
	2 ditto,	——	1	0
	Swivels,	——	55	0
		Total	108	15

Brass Mortars, 6 Inch and Beds,	——	2
Iron Howitzers,	—— — —	7

			serviceable.	unserviceable.
Carriages,	28 Pounders,	—	1	1
	24 ditto,	——	0	6
	20 ditto,	——	6	3
	18 ditto,	——	14	29
	16 ditto,	——	3	5
	14 ditto,	——	2	6
	12 ditto,	——	4	3
	9 ditto,	——	0	1
	8 ditto,	——	4	5
	6 ditto,	——	13	21
	5 ditto,	——	2	2
	4 ditto,	——	6	2
	3 ditto,	——	4	0
	2 ditto,	——	0	1
	Howitzer Carriages,	— —	7	0
		Total	66	85

Of the beforementioned Brass Guns, Four 20 Pounders, and 7 Swivels, are spiked, and Eight 18 Pounders wounded.

Shot,	28 Pounders,	—— —	285
	24 ditto,	—— ——	710
	20 ditto,	——	4180
	18 ditto,	—— —	3465
	16 ditto,	—— —	1506
	14 ditto,	—— ——	1142
	12 ditto,	—— —	792
	9 ditto,	—— ——	677
	8 ditto,	—— —	676
	6 ditto,	—— —	1147
	5 ditto,	—— —	460
	4 ditto,	—— —	1627
	3 ditto,	—— —	2290
	2 ditto,	—— —	536
	1 ½ ditto,	—— —	580
	8 Ounces,	—— —	800
	4 ditto,	—— —	300
		Total	18073
Grape Shot,	24 Pounders,	——	10
	20 ditto,	—— —	50
	18 ditto,	—— —	115
	16 ditto,	—— —	38
	12 ditto,	—— —	31
	9 ditto,	—— —	6
	8 ditto,	—— —	112
	6 ditto,	—— —	424
	5 ditto,	—— —	14
	4 ditto,	—— —	446
	3 ditto,	—— —	449
	2 ditto,	—— —	267
	Swivel Grape,	—— —	449
		Total	2411
Double Headed Shot,	18 Pounders,	—— —	31
	16 ditto,	—— —	4
	14 ditto,	—— —	23
	9 ditto,	—— —	60
		Total	118
Link Shot,	28 Pounders,	—— —	8
	20 ditto,	—— —	9
	16 ditto,	—— —	16
	9 ditto,	—— —	35
	6 ditto,	—— —	20
		Total	88
Spiked Shot,	18 Pounders,	—— —	11
	16 ditto,	—— —	14
	12 ditto,	—— —	14
		Total	39
Lead Shot,	1 ½ Pounders,	——	1000
Shells,	13 Inch,	—— —	40
	10 ditto,	—— —	1
	8 ditto,	—— —	2
	7 ditto,	—— —	1
		Total	44
	Handgrenadoes,	——	248
Gunpowder Boxes 38, computed at 60 lb. each,	——		2280 lb.
Ditto Matt Bags 141, computed at 45 lb. each,	——		6345 lb.
Cartridges filled of different Sizes, 894	—		4989 lb.
		Total of Powder	13614 lb.

Muskets

Muſkets repairable,	270
unſerviceable,	257
Muſket Barrels,	360
Spontoons,	4
Halberts,	12
Bayonets very old,	200
Spunges with Rammerheads of little Uſe, about	200
Bambo Cartridge Boxes, of different Sizes, about	240

William Draper.
Dawſonne Drake.
R. Barker, Major of Artillery.
G. Coleman, Commiſſary.

A General Return of Braſs and Iron Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town and Citadel of Cavite.

		ſervice-able.	unſervice-able.
Braſs Ordnance,	30 Pounders,	4	0
	24 ditto	7	0
	18 ditto	16	0
	14 ditto	2	0
	12 ditto	9	0
	8 ditto,	2	1
	6 ditto,	2	0
	4 ditto,	2	0
	Swivels	58	0
	Chambers	35	0
	Total	137	1

		ſervice-able.	unſervice-able.
Iron Ordnance,	18 Pounders,	24	5
	16 ditto,	1	0
	14 ditto,	2	0
	12 ditto,	7	4
	10 ditto,	1	1
	8 ditto,	9	1
	6 ditto,	15	11
	5 ditto,	2	1
	4 ditto,	6	0
	3 ditto,	1	1
	Total	68	24

		ſervice-able.	unſervice-able.
Iron Howitzers,	25 Pound. &Carriages	8	0
	10 ditto, ditto	3	0
	Total	11	0

		ſervice-able.	unſervice-able.
Carriages	30 Pounders	3	1
	24 Pounders,	4	3
	18 ditto,	35	10
	16 ditto,	1	0
	14 ditto,	2	2
	12 ditto,	15	5
	10 ditto,	1	1
	8 ditto,	10	3
	6 ditto,	18	10
	5 ditto,	1	2
	4 ditto,	6	2
	3 ditto,	0	2
	Total	96	41

Shot,	32 Pounders,	26
	30 ditto,	1232
	24 ditto,	868
	18 ditto,	2871
	16 ditto,	465
	14 ditto,	943
	12 ditto,	1343
	10 ditto,	798
	8 ditto,	1306
	6 ditto,	442
	5 ditto,	300
	4 ditto,	1507
	3 ditto,	1522
	Total	13620
Double Headed,	30 Pounders,	15
	18 ditto,	154
	12 ditto,	50
	10 ditto,	10
	8 ditto,	119
	4 ditto,	63
	Total	411
Link,	30 ditto,	6
	24 ditto,	6
	18 ditto,	165
	16 ditto,	26
	14 ditto,	10
	12 ditto,	24
	10 ditto,	37
	8 ditto,	50
	4 ditto,	15
	3 ditto,	8
	Total	347
Grape,	30 Pounders,	26
	24 ditto,	37
	18 ditto,	184
	16 ditto,	8
	14 ditto,	58
	12 ditto,	118
	6 ditto,	56
	3 ditto,	500
	Total	987
Shells,	13 Inch,	17
	8 ditto,	1
	Total	18
Powder, 128 Boxes, containing 60 lb. each,		7680 lb.
Cartridges filled of Sorts, 1221, containing		7904
	Total	15584
Muſkets ſerviceable,		280
Ditto unſerviceable,		12
Bayonets,		108
Cutlaſſes,		28

William Draper,
Dawſonne Drake,
Manila, Nov. 7, 1762. *R. Barker*, Major of Artillery,
G. Coleman, Aſſiſtant Commiſſary

Admiralty Office, April 19.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Corniſh, to Mr. Clevland, dated in the Bay of Manila, the 31ſt of October, 1762.

IT is with the greateſt Pleaſure I have the Honor to acquaint their Lordſhips with the Succeſs of His Majeſty's Arms in the Reduction of the City of Manila, which was taken by Storm on the Morning of the 6th Inſtant. In my Letters of the 23d and 31ſt of July, I acquainted their Lordſhips with my Proceedings to that Time; after which I uſed every poſſible Means at Madras for Diſpatch, the Decline

cline of the S. W. Monſoon making it of the utmoſt Importance. To promote this End, I compleated the Elizabeth, Grafton, Lenox, Weymouth and Argo, with ſuch of the Troops, and military Stores, as they were to take on board, and on the 29th ſent them away under the Command of Commodore Tiddeman, to proceed to Mallaca, with a View that they might compleat their Water there by the Time I ſhould arrive with the Remainder of the Squadron.

Having accompliſhed the Embarkation of every Thing deſigned for the Expedition, with a Diſpatch much beyond my Expectation, as we had from the whole Time of my being there a violent Surf to contend with, I ſailed the 1ſt of Auguſt with the Ships undermentioned, viz. Norfolk, Panther, America, Seaford, South-Sea Caſtle Store Ship, Admiral Stevens's Store Ship, Oſterly Company's Ship, leaving the Falmouth, at the Requeſt of the Preſident and Council, to convoy the Eſſex India Ship, who was not ready to ſail, having the Treaſure to take on board for the China Cargoes, and to bring to Manila ſuch of the Company's Servants, as were to be put in Poſſeſſion of that Government, if the Expedition ſucceeded.

The 19th, I arrived at Mallaca, and was diſappointed in not finding Mr. Tiddeman there, who did not join till the 21ſt, having met with long Calms: The Difficulty of watering the Squadron at this Place made it the 27th before I could leave the Road.

On the 2d of September, I arrived off Pulo Timean, and was joined by Captain Grant in the Sea horſe, whom I had detached, upon my firſt Arrival at Madraſs, to cruize between this Iſland and the Streights of Sincapore, to ſtop any Veſſels he might ſuſpect going to Manila,

On the 19th, I made the Coaſt of Luconia, but was drove off again by a ſtrong N. S. Wind, which ſeparated ſome of the Squadron. The 22d, the Gale broke up, and the Wind ſhifting to the S. W. the 23d we recovered the Land again; the next Day entered the Bay of Manila, and, in the Cloſe of the Evening, anchored off the Fort of Cavite, with the whole Squadron, except the South-Sea Caſtle and Admiral Steevens, the Falmouth and Eſſex having joined me off the Coaſt. In the Night I ſent the Maſters to ſound about the Fortifications of Cavite, and, by their Report, found that it might be attacked by Ships.

The 25th in the Morning, the Wind not being favourable to attack the Cavite, I took two of the Frigates, and with General Draper, and ſome other Officers, reconnoitred the Shore about Manila, and obſerved ſome Churches and other Buildings to ſtand near the Works on the South Side of the Town, particularly towards the S. W. Baſtion. We had ſome Deſign of attacking Cavite firſt, to have had the Conveniency of that Port for the Shipping, but conſidered that though the Attack ſhould be attended with all the Succeſs we could hope, yet it would cauſe a Delay at leaſt of two Days before we could Land at Manila, which Time would afford Opportunity to the Enemy to demoliſh theſe Buildings near their Works, and to prepare many Obſtacles to our Landing, and perhaps recover from that Conſternation our unexpected Arrival had thrown them in; and farther, Manila being the Capital, if that fell, Cavite would in Conſequence.

From thoſe Conſiderations, I joined in Opinion with the General to take Advantage of Circumſtances, ſo favourable for a Deſcent, and land the Troops with all Diſpatch, and endeavour to get Poſſeſſion of ſome Poſts near their Works, which, if effected, would greatly facilitate the Reduction of the City.

In Conſequence of theſe Reſolutions, I immediately made the Signal on Board the Seahorſe for the Squadron to join me, and for the Troops to prepare to land. About Seven in the Evening, the 79th Regiment with the Marines in the Boats under the Direction of the Captains Parker, Kempenfelt and Brereton, puſhed for the Shore; and under the Fire of the three Frigates, effected the Landing at a Church called the Moratta, about a Mile and half from the Walls. We had no Oppoſition from the Enemy, but ſome Difficulty from the Surf which run high, and bilged all the Long Boats, but happily loſt no Men.

The next Morning the General took an advanced Poſt about 200 Yards from the Glacis; and there, under Cover of a Blind, intended his Battery againſt the Face of the South Weſt Baſtion. The Number of Troops being ſmall, I landed a Battalion of Seamen, conſiſting of about 700 Men, under the Command of the Captains Collins, Pitchford, and George Ourry.

The 25th, I diſpatched three armed Boats after a Galley coming up the Bay to Manila; they came up with her, reſolutely boarded her, and took her, notwithſtanding ſhe kept up a ſmart Fire with Patteraroes and Muſkets; ſhe mounted two Carriage and ſeventeen Braſs Swivel Guns, and had eighty Men. By Letters found in her, we diſcovered ſhe was diſpatched from the Galleon St. Phillipina, from Acapulco, and whom ſhe had left the 10th of September at Cajayagan, between the Embocadero and Cape Spiritu Santa. Upon this Diſcovery I came to a Reſolution to ſend the Panther and Argo in queſt of her, but it was the 4th of October before the Weather permitted their ſailing.

The 28th of September the General acquainted me that he was beginning to work on the Battery, and that if ſome Ships could get near enough to throw Shot on the Works of the Town oppoſed to it, it might take off ſome of the Enemy's Fire and Attention, and thereby facilitate its Conſtruction. In conſequence of this, I ordered Commodore Tideman, with the Elizabeth and Falmouth, towards the Town, as near as the Depth of Water would permit, and to place the Ships in ſuch a Poſition as would beſt anſwer the Purpoſe intended, which was accordingly done the next Day, and their Fire had a very good Effect.

On the 30th, the South Sea Caſtle arrived with Stores, which were much wanted, particularly the entrenching Tools, for want of which the Army had been ſo greatly diſtreſſed, that I was obliged to employ all the Forges in making Spades, Pickaxes, &c. for them. The 1ſt of October it began to blow freſh, and in the Night increaſed to a hard Gale, which drove the South-Sea Caſtle aſhore near the Pulveriſta, a little to the Southward of our Camp. This accident however had ſome conſiderable Advantages attending it, as the Situation ſhe lay in made her Cannon a Protection for the Rear of our Camp: It was likewiſe the means that all her Military Stores were got on Shore with Safety and Diſpatch, and the Army ſupplied with the Proviſions ſhe had on board, both which were Articles they ſtood in immediate Need of, and which could not have been ſupplied by Boats, as it continued blowing Weather for ſeveral Days after, and the Surf breaking very high on the Beach. This Gale was from the W. S. W. directly on the Shore, which gave me much Concern for the Safety of the Squadron, particularly for the Elizabeth and Falmouth, who were only in four Fathom Water, and, as I have ſince

been

been informed, with the Send of the Sea ſtruck; but the Bottom being Mud and ſoft to a conſiderable Depth, they received no Damage. On the 4th in the Morning the General opened the Battery, which was ſo well managed and ſeconded by the Ships before the Town, that in four Hours the Defences were taken off, and the next Day in the Evening the Breach was made practicable.

On the 6th, at Day-light in the Morning, the General's Regiment, with the Sea Battalion, mounted the Breach, made the Attack, and ſoon got Poſſeſſion of all the Baſtions, which compleated the Conqueſt. I immediately went on Shore, and with the General, had a Meeting with the Spaniſh Governor, and ſome of his principal Officers, when a Capitulation was agreed on, that the Town and Port of Cavite, with the Iſlands and Forts dependant on Manila, ſhould be given up to His Britannick Majeſty, and that they ſhould pay Four Millions of Dollars for the Preſervation of the Town and their Effects, (a Copy of which Capitulation I have enclоſed.)

On the 10th, I ſent Captain Kempenfelt in the Norfolk, with the Seaford and Seahorſe, to take Poſſeſſion of Cavita, agreeable to the Capitulation; by this Acquiſition we are in Poſſeſſion of a very large Quantity of Naval Stores; and beſide the Advantage of almoſt every Convenience for refitting a Squadron, the People are ſupplied with freſh Meat and Vegetables in great Plenty.

The Siege, though ſhort, was attended with many Difficulties, and great Fatigue, in which both the Officers and Men exerted themſelves with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs. We had conſtantly freſh Gales, a Lee Shore, and conſequently a high Surf to contend with, which made it always difficult, frequently hazardous, and ſometimes impoſſible to land with Boats. The Rains fell very heavy, and our little Army were ſurrounded and harraſſed by numerous Bodies of Indians, who, though undiſciplined and armed only with Lances, Bows and Arrows, yet by a daring Reſolution and Contempt of Death, they became not only troubleſome but formidable. I have the Satisfaction of acquainting their Lordſhips, that throughout the whole Expedition, the moſt perfect Harmony and Unanimity has ſubſiſted between His Majeſty's Land and Sea Forces.

You will receive with this an Account of the Number of Officers and Men, both Seamen and Marines, that were landed from the Squadron, as likewiſe of the killed and wounded in each Corps. It is with Concern I acquaint their Lordſhips with the Loſs of Commodore Tiddeman, who in attempting to enter the River in his Barge the Morning after the Reduction of Manila, was drowned with five of his People, by which unhappy Accident, His Majeſty has loſt a brave and experienced Officer.

Captain Kempenfelt, by whom I ſend this (and will preſent to you for their Lordſhips a Plan of the Town of Manila, and the Port of Cavite) has been of the greateſt Aſſiſtance to me during the Courſe of this Enterpriſe; he is very capable of furniſhing their Lordſhips with many Particulars neceſſary for their Information; and his great Merit makes it my Duty to recommend him as a very able good Officer.

I am, &c.

S. Corniſh.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Corniſh, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in the Bay of Manila, the 10th of November, 1762.

IN my Letter of the 31ſt of October, I acquainted you of my having ſent Captain Parker with the Panther and Argo, in queſt of the Galleon Saint Phillipina, from Acapulco bound to Manila.

The 7th Inſtant, Captain King in the Argo returned with a Letter from Captain Parker, acquainting me, that in Conſequence of my Orders, having the 30th of October, got the Length of the Iſland Capul, near the Entrance into the Embocadero, in Purſuit of the Saint Phillipina, where the Argo had come to an Anchor (and which he intended to do for that Night) juſt as the Day cloſed ſaw a Sail, and ſtand to the Northward; at Eight in the Evening he got Sight of the Chace, about two Leagues to Leeward, but unluckily by the Rapidity of a Counter Current, to what the Chace was in, was drove among the Naranjo's in the utmoſt Danger of being loſt, and obliged to Anchor; the Frigate having eſcaped the Danger, got up with the Chace, and engaged her near two Hours; but was ſo roughly handled, that Captain King was obliged to bring too to repair his Damages. By this Time the Current ſlackened, which enabled Captain Parker to get under Sail with the Chace in Sight: About Nine the next Morning he came up with her, and after battering her two Hours within half Muſket Shot ſhe ſtruck. The Enemy made but little Reſiſtance, truſting to the Immenſe Thickneſs of the Sides of their Ship, which the Panther's Shot was not able to penetrate, excepting her upper Works. Captain Parker was no leſs diſappointed than ſurpriſed, when the General came on board to find that inſtead of the Saint Phillipina, he had engaged and taken the Santiſſimo Trinidad, who departed from Manila the firſt of Auguſt for Acapulco, and had got three Hundred Leagues to the Eaſtward of the Embocadero; but meeting with a hard Gale of Wind, was diſmaſted, and put back to refit. She had eight Hundred Men on Board, and pierced for Sixty Guns, but when Captain King engaged her, had only ſix mounted, and but thirteen when taken: She draws thirty three Feet Water, and is a much larger Ship than the Panther. I cannot aſcertain the Value of her Cargo, but there is to the amount of One Million and a half of Dollars regiſtered, and ſhe is reputed to be worth Three Millions.

Captain King left the Panther with her Prize at an Anchor about three Leagues South of the Corrigedow, at the Mouth of this Bay; and as I have ſent a Re-inforcement of Men with Launches and Warps, I hope very ſoon to have them in Safety.

I am, &c.

S. Corniſh.

An Account of the Number of Seamen and Marines landed from His Majeſty's Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Corniſh; as alſo of the Number killed and wounded during the Attack of Manila.

Norfolk, Rear Admiral Corniſh, Capt. Richard Kempenfelt. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 12 Petty ditto, 96 Seamen, *landed*. 2 Seaman *killed*. 1 ditto *wounded*. Marines. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 9 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 34 Private, *landed*. 1 Private *killed*.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddeman, Capt. Iſaac Ourry. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 2 Petty ditto, 76 Seamen, *landed.* 1 Seaman *killed.* 5 ditto *wounded.* Marines. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 3 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 21 Private, *landed.*

Grafton, Capt. Hyde Parker. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 3 Petty ditto, 100 Seamen, *landed.* 2 Seamen *wounded.* Marines. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 6 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 32 Private, *landed.* 1 Private *wounded.*

Lenox, Capt. Robert Jocelyn. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 5 Petty ditto, 119 Seamen, *landed.* 4 Seamen *killed.* 2 ditto *wounded.* Marines. 3 Commiſſioned Officers, 4 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 38 Private, *landed.* 1 Private *wounded.*

Falmouth, Capt. William Brereton. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 2 Petty ditto, 50 Seamen, *landed.* 2 Seamen *killed.* Marines. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 1 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 11 Private, *landed.*

Weymouth, Capt. Richard Collins. 3 Commiſſioned Officers, 7 Pet y ditto, 80 Seamen, *landed.* 1 Seaman *killed.* 1 ditto *wounded.* Marines. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 6 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 26 Private, *landed.* 2 Private *killed.*

America, Capt. Samuel Pitchford. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 2 Petty ditto, 61 Seamen, *landed.* 1 Seaman *killed.* 4 ditto *wounded.* Marines. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 4 Non Commiſſioned ditto, 22 Private, *landed.* 1 Private *killed.*

Panther, Capt. George Ourry (acting Captain.) 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 2 Petty ditto, 50 Seamen, *landed.* Marines. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 5 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 24 Private, *landed.*

Argo, Capt. Richard King. Marines. 2 Commiſſioned Officers, 3 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 22 Private, *landed.*

Seahorſe, Capt. Charles Cathcart Grant. Marines. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 2 Non-Commiſſioned ditto, 26 Private, *landed.*

Seaford, Capt. John Peighin. Marines. 1 Commiſſioned Officer, 2 Non Commiſſioned ditto, 18 Private, *landed.* 2 Private *killed.*

Officers killed and wounded, &c. belonging to the
Norfolk. Lieut Peter Porter, and Mr. White, Surgeon's Second Mate, *killed.*
Lenox. Thomas Spearing, Second Lieutenant of Marines, *wounded.*

	landed.	*killed.*	*wounded.*
Total Officers, Seamen and Marines,	1017	17	17

N. B. The Surgeons, Armourers, and other Artificers, not included in the above Account.

Norfolk off Cavitta, October 31, 1762. *S. Corniſh.*

Vienna, March 26. Her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen has made M. de Collenbach a Preſent of a fine Snuff-Box and a Ring ſet with Diamonds, upon Account of the Succeſs of the Commiſſion with which he was charged at the Congreſs of Hubertſbourg; and the King of Pruſſia has alſo very generouſly recompenſed him.

M. Dominick Count Kaunitz, who has been at the Ruſſian Court to congratulate the Empreſs on her Acceſſion to the Throne, in their Imperial Majeſties Name, arrived here from Peterſbourg the 23d of this Month. The Empreſs of Ruſſia made him a Preſent of a Snuff-Box, which is valued at 8000 Florins. It is ſaid this Miniſter is deſtined for the Court of Naples.

The 24th, General Laudon ſet out for Bohemia, where he is to command till the Arrival of the Duke of Deux Ponts, who is Governor of that Kingdom.

Nuremberg, March 29. The Saxon Troops have entirely evacuated Franconia; but the Circle is not yet quiet, ſeveral Auſtrian Regiments, coming from Bohemia, going to the Low Countries, being on the Point of traverſing it. They are preceded by 583 Cannoneers.

The Circles of Swabia and Franconia having agreed on eſcorting the Pruſſian Priſoners that are in Swabia, and which are on the Point of marching, the former has already ſent ſeveral Companies to Ulm, to eſcort thoſe Priſoners to the Frontiers of Franconia. They march in two Columns by Schleuſſingen to Erfurt, where they will arrive the 19th of April, to be exchanged againſt the Priſoners of the Empire, which will come hither about the ſame Time. Quarters and Horſes will be furniſhed them gratis during their March. The Margrave of Bayreuth has named M. Ellrod, ſenior, his Miniſter at the Diet of Franconia.

Ratiſbonne, April 4. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg has informed the Aulick Council, that he will obey, in every Reſpect, the Imperial Decrees concerning the Affair of Saxe Meiningen; and it is not doubted that the Dukes of Saxe Gotha and Hildbourghauſen will follow his Example. The Dutcheſs Dowager of Saxe Meiningen, who lived with the late Duke at Frankfort, where ſhe continued till now, is arrived at Meiningen, and has quietly taken Poſſeſſion of the Government of that Country, ſo that the Diſturbances there are now happily terminated. General Kleefeld, who paſſed lately through this City, had with him a Liſt of the Hungarians and Croates, that have been killed during the late War, by which it appears, that 42,000 Women of thoſe Nations are become Widows ſince 1756, without counting the Unmarried Men that have been killed.

Venice, April 1. The Doge of this Republick, Marco Foſcarini, who has been ſome Time indiſpoſed with a Fever and Retention of Urine, died laſt Night.

Whitehall, April 19.

The King has been pleaſed to confirm unto the Right Honourable Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart. only Son of Lady Mary Fane, eldeſt Siſter of John Earl of Weſtmoreland, deceaſed the ancient Barony of Le Deſpencer; and a Writ of Summons has been made forth accordingly.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honourable John Viſcount Ligonier, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and to his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Lord Ligonier, Baron of Ripley, in the County of Surrey.

MILITIA

Kippax, April 16, 1763.

The General Meeting of the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputy Lieutenants of the Weſt Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York and County of the ſame City or Ainſty of York, appointed to be held at the Red Lion Inn in Pontefract, on Wedneſday the 27th Day of this Inſtant April, is poſtponed and deferred till Tueſday the 31ſt Day of May next, on which Day a Meeting is to be held at the Place aforeſaid, in order to put in Execution

cution, for the ſaid Riding, an Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of His preſent Majeſty, intitled, An Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament the ſeveral Laws then in being relating to the Raiſing and Training the Militia within that Paro f Great Britain called England.

By Order of the Lord Lieutenant,
Wm. Fleming, *Clerk to the General Meeting.*

Stamp Office, April 14, 1763.

The Commiſſioners for Managing His Majeſty's Stamp Duties do hereby give Notice, That there is in their Office a Quantity of damaged Parchment and Paper to be diſpoſed of to the beſt Advantage of the Revenue under their Care, which are intended to be ſold by Weight: Wherefore any Perſon or Perſons, who are willing to purchaſe and pay ready Money for the ſame, are deſired to ſend his or their Propoſals in Writing, ſealed up, and directed to the ſaid Commiſſioners, on or before the 28th Inſtant. And every ſuch Perſon or Perſons may, in the mean Time, by applying to the Warehouſe-keeper, have Liberty, during Office Hours, to view the ſaid Parchment and Paper.

Mines Royal, Mineral and Battery Works.

The Governor and Aſſiſtants of theſe Corporations give Notice, That a General Court will be held for Election of Governor and Aſſiſtants under the Mines Royal Charter for the Year enſuing, on Monday the 2d Day of May, at their Houſe in Buſh-Lane Cannon-ſtreet, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; and that the Transfer Books of the ſaid Corporations will be ſhut on Wedneſday the 27th of April, and opened on Wedneſday the 4th of May. Stephen Ludlow, *Secretary.*

General Poſt Office, April 5, 1763.

Public Notice *is hereby given, That the Mail from France, which uſed to be diſpatched from Paris to Wedneſday and Saturday, being ſoon to be changed on Monday and Thurſday:* The Mail for France, *after the firſt of May next, will be forwarded from this Office every* Tueſday *and* Friday, *inſtead of Monday and Thurſday; ſo that the Letters to all Parts of Europe, and to Turkey, will thenceforward be diſpatched from this Office every Tueſday and Friday, except thoſe for Portugal by the Liſbon and Corunna Packet Boats, which will continue to be ſent from hence on Tueſdays only.*

The Foreign Department of this Office, when the preſent Regulation takes Place, will, for the better Accommodation of the Public, be open upon Tueſdays and Fridays, from Nine in the Morning to Twelve at Night; and upon all other Days (Sundays excepted) from Nine in the Morning to Nine at Night.

A Table, with the Rates of Poſtage, as well Foreign as Inland, will be delivered to any Perſon, who may ask for one at this Office.

By Command of the Poſt-maſter General,
Anth. Todd, *Secretary.*

General Poſt Office, March 29, 1763.

Public Notice is hereby given, That a Mail for Corunna in Spain, including the Letters to Oporto, *will be forwarded from hence on Tueſday the 12th of April next, and will continue to be regularly diſpatched from this Office upon every Tueſday, as formerly.*

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General,
Anth. Todd, *Secretary.*

A General Meeting of the Truſtees for Repairing and Amending the Turnpike Roads in the Counties of Surrey and Suſſex, will be held at the Fox and Hounds Inn, at Croydon, on Saturday the 30th Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to chooſe Truſtees in the Room of thoſe who are dead, removed, or refuſe to act; and upon other Affairs relating to the Truſt.

Roger Peck, *Clerk.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majeſty's Ships Brilliant and Rainbow, who were in Company with the Tartuff Cutter at the Taking a French Sloop and Dogger, That they will be paid their reſpective Shares for the ſaid Prizes on Monday the 18th of April 1763, at the Red Lyon at Ramſgate: And the Shares not then demanded, will be recalled at the ſaid Place, the Firſt Monday in every Month, for Three Years to come.

Geo. Bourn, *of Ramſgate, Agen*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship the Shannon, who were actually on Board at Taking the two Spaniſh Veſſels St. Vincent and Joſepha Maria, and the N. S. del Carmen y las Animas, in Company with the Martin Sloop, That Part of the Prize Money due to them for their Shares of the Produce of thoſe Veſſels and their Cargoes will be paid at the French Horn in Crutched Fryars, on the 23d of this Inſtant April. As the ſeveral Lots, purchaſed by Mr. Ball at the late Sale, are obliged to be reſold, the Agents are prevented making the final Deſtribution at preſent, but it will be done as ſoon as poſſible, of which publick Notice will be given.

There will be a Recall the laſt Saturday in May, and the laſt Saturday in every ſucceeding Month for Three Years to come.

John Hay, John Greenway *and Co. Agents.*

This Day is publiſhed,
(Neatly printed in Quarto)

THE POLICE of FRANCE: Or, An Account of the Laws and Regulations eſtabliſhed in that Kingdom, for the Preſervation of the Peace, and the Preventing of Robberies.

To which is added,

A particular Deſcription of the Police and Government of the City of Paris.

Printed by E. Owen and T. Harriſon in Warwick Lane.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Edward Forbes, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaſter, Merchant, ſince deceaſed, intend to meet on the 11th Day of May next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Thomas Banner, the Sign of the Golden Fleece in Liverpool aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's ſeparate Eſtate and Effects to and amongſt his ſeparate Creditors; when and where the Creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend; and ſuch Creditors of the ſaid Edward Forbes, and of William Penkett, James Appleton, and Henry Winſtanly, Bankrupts, late joint Traders and Partners with the ſaid Edward Forbes, as have joint and ſeparate Securities for their Debts, are deſired and required then and there to attend in Perſon, or by their lawful Attorney or Agent, and make their Election, whether they will be admitted Creditors for ſuch their reſpective Debts upon the joint Eſtate, or upon the reſpective ſeparate Eſtates of the ſaid Bankrupts.

THE